BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JULY.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

ntered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—The attention of Congress almost entirely absorbed in the consideration of matters in secret session. House said to be making some progress with the currency and tax bills.

In the Senate this morning the Judiciary Committee reported a bill which provides that all persons owing military service, who shall depart beyond the Confederacy without permission of the President, with intent to evade military service, or who heretofore left with such intent, or who may heretofore or hereafter remove within the enemy's lines within the bounds of the Confederacy, shall be held as alien enemies and subject in person and property to the laws respecting the same; and all sales or transfers of property by such persons, after the passage of this act are declared fraudulent and void. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

In the House a bill was presented to amend the anti-substitute law lately passed so that its provisions shall not apply to any one actually engaged by his own labor or in superintending the labor of others in raising food and was so engaged the first of January last.

It was strongly urged as the duty of Congress to encourage the production of food for the supply of the people and the army. A tenth of what was made last year was not enough to support the army and heavier drafts on the productive labor of the country could not be sustained. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

It was alledged on the floor of the House that in spite of the act of Congress and General Orders from the War Department, enough able bodied young men are still employed in Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to make an army corps.

The War Department has asked additional legislation and a bill to that effect was submitted and referred.

A Special Committee reported a bill to establish a veteran soldiers' home. It provides for the purchase of a safe and suitable location to erect buildings. All officers, soldiers and seamen retired or discharged by reason of wounds or sickness in line of duty entitled to be received and maintained there, and receive pay as in service.—Made special order for next Monday.

The Senate concurred in the House bill to grant one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Cherokee Indians; and passed the bill to grant copy-right to Gen. Hardee.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 15.—Northern dates 8th and 9th received. Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill in the Yankee Senate on the 9th, reciting our cruelty to Yankee prisoners, and requesting Lincoln to call out at once one million volunteers to serve ninety days, unless sooner discharged, to carry food and freedom to every captive held in rebel prisons, and plant the flag of the United States upon every prison; that Lincoln be requested to place Grant in command of these, together with such forces in the field as may be joined with them; Congress to adjourn March 4th to June 4th, and all members under fifty years to take part. This bill was referred to the committee on military affairs—passed House on the 7th; yeas 89, nays 24. Motion to lay on table made by Cox of Ohio, having been rejected, declaring that as the combination at Richmond has no rightful authority over the people or any portion of the national union, and no warrant but conspiracy and treason for such authority, therefore every proposition to treat with them should be rejected without hesitation. Rogers, of New Jersey, same day, offered a resolution reciting that whilst in favor of united, vigorous and determined prosecution of the war to maintain the Constitution and the laws, yet we are for conciliation and compromise so far as consistent with honorable and lasting peace; and proposing the appointment of commissioners on the part of the federal government to meet commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States to consider whether any, or if any, what plan may be adopted consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation, and based solely on a reconstruction of the Union, by which the war may be ended. Tabled—yeas 78, nays 42.

Another resolution was offered, which lies over, requesting the President to use all effort consisting with honor to procure an exchange of prisoners, and if it cannot be extended to all, then to as many as possible.—Myers of Pennsylvania, same day, offerred a resolution asserting that the war should be waged on the Federal side until the traitors and their abetters are conquered into love for the Union, or made obedient to the Constitution, take the oath of allegiance and submission to Lincoln's late proclamation. When this is accomplished, and leading rebels and traitors are hung, the war should cease. Wilson of Massachusetts, on the 8th, introduced in Yankee Senate a resolution to expel Garrett Davis of Kentucky, because Davis said in the Senate, on the fifth, that the people of the North ought to revolt against the war leaders and take this great matter into their own hands.

The American ministers at London and Paris are endeavoring to prevent the sailing of the *Rappahannock* from Calais.

Bank of England has reduced its note of interest.

Thackeray is dead.

A secret expedition left New Orleans, Dec. 30th, to operate against Mobile. At present Pascagoula will be occupied and an entrenched camp made there to aid the operations when the rainy season ends.

A mass meeting of loyal people was held at New Orleans on the 8th January to establish a State government under Lincoln's proclamation. Nearly enough are enrolled.

Hicks elected as Senator from Maryland.

Caleb B. Smith, ex-Secretary Interior, dead.

Early's raid down the Valley of Va. pronounced by Gen. Kelly, in official dispatch, a complete failure.

Indiana and Vermont have filled their quotas under the draft.

Grant is promoted to Major General, regular army, from fall of Vicksburg; Thomas to Brigadier General, regular army, from battle of Chickamauga. Meade, McPherson and Sherman to Brigadier Generals regular army, first from Gettysburg, last two from Vicksburg.

Pennsylvania Senate cannot organize because of absence of White, prisoner in our hands.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says Maximilian will refuse the Mexican throne unless recognized by the Washington Government, and that Lincoln has refused to do so.

Gov Seymour, of New York, is said to take strong ground in his message against the draft. Gold 152½.

Major Thomas Darmasey and Lieut. David Davis, rebel officers, convicted of recruiting within the Union lines, have been sent to Fort Warren for fifteen years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bank of Lexington,
LEXINGTON, Dec. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 11th Jan., 1864.
Jan 16 1w C. F. LOWE, Chashier.

We are authorized to announce DAVID LEWIS as a candidate for Constable, District No. 1, at the election on Monday 18th. Jan 16-2t*

FOR SALE.

N. C. STATE BONDS, ISSUED TO COMPLETE Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., best Bonds out, next to old sixes; also a few N. C. Treasury Notes, $1 and $2 issues, and some 8 per cent. Bonds.
Jan 16-3t* W. H. JONES.

MARRIED,

At 8½ o'clock, P. M., on the 11th day of January, 1864, by Prof. T. M. Jones, at the residence of the bride's father Greensboro' N. C., J. GABRIEL COX to Miss VIRGINIA O. POLLOCK, formerly of Onslow county, N. C.
A.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1864.

Confederate Bonds 105 to 110.
North Carolina Bonds (old 6's) sales at $625.
" " " (new 6's, war,) 275.
" " " (new, Internal Improvement) 320.
North Carolina Bonds (8's) 285.
Bank Notes—325 for all Banks of the State except Banks of North Carolina and Charlotte which are held at 5 for one.
N. C. Treasury Notes, (1's and 2's) 85 cts premium.
Gold held at 25—dull.
Silver " 22½ "

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scrrce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Seare	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$15
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$8
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 13, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $10 to $12 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayettsville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

WINTER IN SPITZBERGEN.—The single night of this dreadful country begins about the 30th of October; the sun then sets, and never appears till about the 10th of February. A glimmering indeed continues some weeks after the setting of the sun; then succeed clouds and thick darkness, broken by the light of the moon, which is as luminous as in England, and during this long night shines with unfading lustre. The cold strengthens with the new year, and the sun is ushered in with an unusual severity of frost. By the middle of March, the cheerful light grows strong. Arctic foxes leave their holes, and the sea fowl resort in great numbers to their breeding places. The sun sets no more after the 14th of May; the distinction of day and night is then lost. In the summer the sun is hot enough to melt the tar on the decks of ships, but from August its power declines—it sets fast. After the middle of September, day is hardly distinguishable, and by the end of October takes a long farewell to this country; the earth becomes frozen, and winter reigns.

We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the Council Board, for the ensuing year, for Western Ward. Election on Monday, 18th January.
Jan 15-3t*

The Mayoralty.—We are authorized and requested to announce Col. W. H. HARRISON as a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty at the election on Monday next, the 18th inst. Jan 14-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Mr. WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in District No. 1 for the city of Raleigh. MANY VOTERS.
Jan 12 5t*

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 11-1w

Have the kindness to state that WILLIAM F. ASKEW has consented to be a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward
Jan 11-3t* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. N. UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on Monday the 18th inst. Jan 11-7t*

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Mmnicipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23 tf MANY VOTERS.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY. HOME GUARD.

YOU WILL APPEAR AT THE COURT HOUSE ON Saturday, January 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Jan 15-td W. H. FINCH, Capt.

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH five or six boys at my house. A single man well recommended as to character and scholarship is desired. For such an one I will pay $150 per month. Address me at Wilmington. I am anxious to have the school to commence early in January.
Jan 15-3t* DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING TO SPORT, CAN DO SO BY coming to Louisburg, N. C., on the 23d inst. as there will be a fight between a Black Bear and two Bull Terriers. T. B. & J. M. B.
Jan 15-td*

EVERY MAGISTRATE

OF JOHNSTON COUNTY IS RESPECTFULLY requested to meet in Smithfield, on Tuesday the 19th inst, to transact important business in relation to procuring bread for the indigent families of our soldiers; and those who have bought any corn for the County are requested to report by that day; also, every farmer who can sell us a bushel will let us know it by that time. We are authorized to offer you $50 per bbl. for good Corn. It is important that we should know how much we can get in the County on that day.
W. H. AVERA,
J. T. LEACH,
J. B. BECKWITH. } Purchasing Agents.
Jan 14-3t*

AUCTION.

IN ADDITION TO THE STOCKS ADVERTISED, we will sell on Saturday next, seven barrels Cider Vinegar; a lot of Salt in sacks; a lot of mill, handsaw and bastard Files; a variety of household and kitchen Furniture; two Horses; and one two-horse Wagon; together with many other articles not enumerated.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 14-3t Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14-2w* Administrator.

VALISE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD STRONG Sole Leather Valise for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 14-3t

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Works: No. 00, No. 11, No. 0 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLOW BOY. APPLY TO DOCK ST., N. C. Raleigh. Jan 13-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STATE BONDS, BANK STOCK, CONFEDERATE BONDS AND RAILROAD STOCK AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., IN FRONT of our salesroom, we will sell 32 shares Stock in Bank Cape Fear; 31 shares Bank of North Carolina Stock; $4,000 N. C. State Bonds, old sixes; 9 shares Stock N. C. Railroad; $10,000 Confederate 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jan 12-td CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, WITH ONE boy Child. Child six years old, woman about twenty-five. Apply at this office. Jan 12-tf*

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISbey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER, W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.
H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6-10t* Administrator.

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the State of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are any other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or in several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON.

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON.

Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard copy and send bill to W. N. S.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLlin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.

Board per month, $150.
Children and servants, 75.
PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot. N. C.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.

City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harris, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned, if they are returned before the close of the war
Jan 11-1w* J. H. KIRKHAM.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 28-tf

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE ONE THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 11-3tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

PLOW BOY TO HIRE.

A GOOD PLOW BOY TO HIRE FOR THE PRESent year. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
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ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One square, or ten lines, or less, count as a square.

One day	$0 60	One week	$ 3 50
Two days	1 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	1 50	Three weeks	16 50
Four days	2 00	One month	20 00
Five days	2 50	Two months	30 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General E C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John E. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ... William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias A Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford, 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J K Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-tf18J Surgeon General.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 2, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

North Carolina and the Confederacy.

The venomous creature that presides over the Petersburg *Register* has employed himself, principally, since he left this city, in libelling North Carolina and abusing the people of this city. Scarcely a number of his paper but contains an attack upon some gentleman of this place, and he devotes more or less of his space each day to abuse of the State. A late issue contains a base attack upon two of our most worthy citizens—B. F. Moore and Albert Johnson. Mr. Johnson is alluded to as the "prince of workies"—meant of course as a sneer at an honest working man. Mr. Johnson is a mechanic, and foreman or superintendent of the R. and G. Railroad machine shops; is a gentleman much respected and a most worthy citizen. He is sober and steady and pays his debts, and cannot be injured by the sneers of the *Register*.

But the *Register* has, or pretends to have, a Raleigh correspondent, who furnishes the following remarkable piece of information:

"I believe there is about to be a systematic, organized endeavor to take this State out of the Confederacy. If Gov. Vance will act the man, I believe he can crush the egg. But he, I fear, thinks too much of his popularity."

The assertion that anybody here, or elsewhere, desires to take the State out of the Confederacy is an infamous falsehood. North Carolina has stood by the Confederate government and will stand by it, so long as the Constitution is observed, until our independence is won or we are overrun and conquered by the common enemy. The people of this State only ask that the affairs of the government be properly administered and that the constitution be not violated. Let the people's chosen servants do their duty and North Carolina will do hers, or at least a large majority of her people will. We know there are a few "last man and last dollar" patriots who are snugly ensconsced in their pigeon holes, from whom nothing but detraction and vilification is to be expected, and from such, of course, we expect nothing.

But we are told that if "Gov. Vance will act the man he can crush the egg." Where and when has Gov. Vance failed to act the man? He has shirked no duty he owed the Confederacy, in the field or elsewhere; nor will he prove faithless to the great interests of his State. Gov. Vance cannot hope for nor desire anything outside of his own good old State, and where she leads he will follow. He opposed this war, but when the State took her position he buckled on his armor, and has been as true to her and to the Confederacy as any man in it. He, in common with our people, will sacrifice any and everything for independence, but neither he nor they will submit to the entire subversion and overthrow of the constitution which he and every other man who holds a civil office has sworn to support.

We have no more right to speak for Gov. Vance than has any other citizen, but we are not afraid that he will forsake the people—their fate for weal or woe must be his. We all desire the independence of the Confederacy above all things, but we are not willing to become the *subjects* of an unlimited military despotism with the hope of increasing our chances thereby.

But this is not all. Another letter has gone to Petersburg from this city. The *Register* says:

"The following is an extract from a letter received yesterday morning by a gentleman in this city from his friend in Raleigh:

"Give my respects to Mr. Syme. Tell him that Holden and his tribe are trying to get up a Convention to take the State out of the Confederacy, to make her an Independent Republic. If the government don't interfere they will succeed, and great will be the blow to the Confederacy."

This is no doubt from some man in buckram who has a shade position, and is for war to the bitter end—the "last man and the last dollar," with the exception of the writer of the letter and his dollars. But what will the free people of North Carolina think of the last sentence—"If the government don't interfere they will succeed." How is the government to interfere? Are the authorities at Richmond requested to march armies into this State—men that we have sent to the field to fight the common enemy—to break up public meetings, suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and make every man the slave of the bayonet? It would seem so. But we are glad that we have a man in the Executive chair who has said: "The inalienable and inviolable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and of the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a dispenser in me." Because Gov. Vance is pledged to stand by the people in their protests against the suppression of those great engines of civil liberty—free press, free speech, and an independent judiciary—that the writer fears he will not "act the man and crush the egg?"—We know there are a few among us who would rejoice to see all freedom of speech, press and even thought crushed by bayonets, but neither Gov. Vance or any other patriot will ever submit to such a state of things, and those who hope to bring it on would do well to be warned in time. We rebelled against Lincoln because he wanted to march troops through North Carolina to *coerce* a sister State, and we will rebel against any power on earth who attempts to *coerce* us. Though invited by this letter writer to do so, we hope the authorities at Richmond will never attempt so foolish and suicidal a thing.

Gov. Vance has done his whole duty heretofore, and we have the fullest confidence he will do it hereafter, and it is remarkably strange that men who abused him for all that was vile and corrupt, eighteen months ago, should exhibit such concern about him now.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Congress seems determined to make every man subject to military law and abolish everything like personal freedom. In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which was read a first and second time and placed upon the calendar. The following is a copy of the bill:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the President shall have power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any city, town, or military district, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it; but such suspension shall apply only to arrests made by the authority of the Confederate government or for offences against the same.

Sec. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cause of all persons so arrested, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law.

Sec. 3. This act shall continue in force for thirty days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

Pass this monstrous proposition and the freedom of speech and of the press is gone, and our judiciary is trampled under foot, for every man who shall dare criticise the management of our public affairs will be reported by some local understrapper of the government and an order will at once issue for his arrest; and mind you, the "President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cause of all persons so arrested." All offences will be tried by military courts and there will be no more personal freedom here than in Russia.

Dare the representatives from North Carolina misrepresent their constituents and insult the intelligence of the State by voting for this bill? We hope not. But as all such attempts to violate the Constitution and fasten a military despotism on the people are considered in *secret* session, we shall never know how they vote. We think the people could not do a better thing than to hold meetings and pass resolutions requesting their representatives to oppose all such measures, or resign their seats to men who will represent them honestly and fairly. No country is worth preserving after its Constitutions are trampled under foot. We implore Congress to pause.

Treatment of our Officers on Johnson's Island.—It appears from a letter received in Charleston that the Confederate officers at Jonson's Island are better treated and have better quarters than most of our brave defenders now in Federal hands. The extract below is taken from a letter written by a returnad Confederate Surgeon to a gentleman in Augusta, who has a son on the Island:

The sleeping accommodations are very comfortable, consisting of a bunk with a straw bed, and if the individual has no blanket one is furnished, and he is allowed to buy as many more as he wants. Every room has a good stove and furnished with a sufficiency of wood, which the prisoners have to saw for themselves after being brought to their doors—by the way, a very good exercise. The prison consists of thirteen large buildings of wood. The space of ground enclosed is sixteen acres, of which the prisoners have full privilege to exercise in, to sing Southern national songs, to hurrah for Jeff Davis, and to play at ball or any other game they may see fit. The rations are exactly the same as issued to the garrison, consisting of fresh beef, pork, baker's bread, sugar, coffee, beans, rice, hominy, vinegar, salt, soap and candles. Besides this, up to this time I left, there was a sutler's store inside the enclosure, from which we could obtain any kind of vegetables and meats, or nick-nacks, that we chose. We could purchase clothing of any kind, or anything we wanted. Clothing and eatables of all kinds were allowed to be sent to the prisoners by their friends in the North in any quantity; money also without stint.

When I left the Island the excitement about the release of the prisoners by a force from Canada was at its highest pitch, necessarily causing the garrison to be reinforced. This coming so suddenly found the commissary stores on the island deficient, and the rations for both prisoners and garrison were somewhat curtailed. The sutler was also sent away and the prisoners still more restricted. I hope, however, before this time things are pursuing the even tenor of their way, and that the prisoners are enjoying themselves as heretofore. We had the privilege of writing as many letters as we chose and when we chose, of course subject to certain restrictions. We could purchase writing materials in any quantity.

The officers over the prisoners have at all times conducted themselves as gentlemen, and have been very kind and lenient; nor do they suffer the prisoners to be insulted or abused in any way.

We have no news from the coast and suppose that all is quiet along our eastern lines. If any movement is made below we hope some of our friends will advise us. Private letters inform us that there are thousands of rumors afloat as to reinforcements, projected movements, &c., but there is nothing tangible or satisfactory.

It is thought that certain movements going on about Hilton Head, indicate an attack on Savannah at an early day.

An Atlanta paper says that firewood is selling in that city at from twenty to thirty dollars a load, and very small loads at that.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN—UNIVERSAL CONSCRIPTION.

The *Examiner* had a good leader on this subject which we copy entire:

No man in his senses can fail to perceive the necessity of presenting a full front to the enemy in the months of May and June. The fate of the country and the good or evil termination of the war—a termination not far away—depends upon the state of the regiments under Lee and Johnston when the present snows are melted. That their ranks are not now full, all know; and that they must be filled, is an imperative demand of the national instinct for self-preservation. Against any sane proposition for effecting such a purpose—against any measure likely to fulfill such a purpose—certainly, this newspaper should, and would, be the last to utter a word of opposition. But because we stand in real danger, should we be foolish? Desperation sometimes achieves victory when swords are crossed in literal conflict; but legislation lies in the domain of reason; and coolness, prevision, and an equal consideration of all the relations of business, are the only means of victory. Vigorous legislation is now needed; but immoderate, wild, crazy legislation cannot be enforced, and would only produce certain ruin if it could be. The enemy will make their last attack this summer; they will bring out all reserves: and skeleton armies cannot secure successful resistance. These skeletons must be covered with flesh and muscle. Nor is the assumption, so often made, that the country is unable to subsist the men actually on its roll, at all proven. On the contrary, if the Confederate government could advertise the fact, to-morrow, that it was ready to pay five dollars a barrel for flour, in gold coin, it might dismiss its entire corps of impressment, and never hear again the sorry story of the commissariat. But without discussing this point, it is enough that all agree that the army must be heavily reinforced at once, if we hope to prevent a catastrophe in the coming campaign. How is it to be done? Common sense suggests the collection of the stragglers by the simple enforcement of the Articles of War. Reorganize the court martials, establish summary tribunals, and render a military judgment easy to be procurred, impossible to be delayed. In all other countries and ages, the Articles of War, when so administered, have proven effectual. If the whole number of men which can be collected by these means is still insufficient, then enlarge the sphere of conscription; increase the limit of age; decrease judiciously the number and extent of exemption. But do not act wildly. Resort to no sudden, impossible expedient. Most of all, forbear to shuffle the power of exemption into hands where it will and must, of necessity, be abused, to the decrease, instead of the increase, of the military strength, while it will utterly crush the life and organization of society.

The bill proposed in the House of Representatives, to clothe the Executive with the power of discretionary exemption, and place the great industrial interests of the country under the arbitrary volition of one man, depriving the people of the protection of laws enacted and regulated by their chosen representatives, contains a rather remarkable exception. It excepts from its operation all officers of government.

Now, if there is a weak point in the Confederate administration, it is its ignorance of the practical and business affairs of the country; and if it is perfectly *au fait* in any particular branch of affairs, it is in regard to offices and office-holders. To give them power to call away from their pursuits everybody except office-holders, is to give them power over great affairs, of which they are profoundly ignorant, and take away from them power over small affairs, in which they are minutely versed. The bill is no less absurd than if Congress were to enact a law that shoe makers might engage in any other employment but making shoes; and ploughs be used for any other purpose than turning up the soil.

Unfortunately, our government was put into the hands of a set of partisans, who had been mere politicans, and in their distributions of patronage, they have succeeded remarkably well; always commanding a majority in Congress to carry out their measures. But in the great affairs of practical concern, they have been lamentably at fault. They have invariably been one year behind hand in recommending essential measures of administration. Take, for instance, the conscription law itself, which ought to have been enacted in the first summer of the war, and which was not recommended by the administration or enacted by Congress until after the loss of Kentucky, New Orleans, West Tennessee, East North Carolina, and Beaufort. Remember also the currency, which the President did not deem worthy of discussion in his messages until a month ago, which was after the disease had become well nigh incurable, and was at least twelve months too late;—and this although Congress passed every law that his Secretary asked for. Call to mind, too, the painfully melancholy manner in which the Commissary Department was administered during the first campaign; when the farmers of Culpeper, Fauquier, and all that country, were refused more than some four dollars a barrel for flour and the supplies of the army were drawn from Richmond, for no conceivable reason, unless it might have been that some large millers here and hereabouts might "make a pile." The flour and provisions which the enemy found in that country when they entered it, and which our own government had failed to touch, would, if husbanded, have relieved all scarcity up to and beyond the present time; and the beef-hides which were thrown away the first year of the war would, if tanned, have shod our now barefoot soldiers comfortably for still a year to come. In backwoods phrase, the Administration's *hind sights* have always been better than their *fore sights*.

Yet it is proposed to clothe a government, thus ignorant of practical affairs; thus destitute of practical forecast; thus deficient in practical capacity with absolute and arbitrary power over the practical business of the entire country. Why, the laws now in force would, if wisely and energetically administered, keep an army of three hundred and fifty thousand men constantly in the field. That this number of men is not in the field is due exclusively to what of capacity for practical administration in the government. And now it is proposed that its want of energy and success in administering our military affairs is to be compensated by clothing them with power to introduce hopeless derangement and destitution in the business and producing departments of society. Such a measure may possibly be very popular with some of the Generals, who have lately undertaken to give the legislation of the country the benefit of the abilities they have wasted to so little purpose on their divisions and brigades; but what will become of the army when the operations of society are utterly disorganized and brought to a stand-still?

Far better would it be, if the productive industry of the country must be further trenched upon, that a commission of practical men, intimately acquainted with the active industry of the country—one to be appointed by the Governor of each State—be constituted and invested with this power of detailing useful members of society for conducting the necessary business of the community.

The number of persons to be put in the service by the late act repealing the substitute law from the town of Lynchburg, Va., is three hundred. As bad as Raliegh has been represented we think we have only about twenty.

A Cheap Place.—In Charlottesville, Va., a dinner costs four dollars and a drink three dollars. If a soldier takes a "nip" and gets dinner he has four dollars of a months' wages left.

Burnside was recently in Washington, and Yankee papers say he is to have a new command.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "DARE"—FULL PARTICULARS.

We find the following interesting particulars of the loss a blockade runner in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

We are enabled, from conversation with an intelligent officer who was on board, to give a reliable account of the loss of the steamer Dare, Capt. Thomas B. Skinner, on the South Carolina coast, on Thursday last. The Dare was owned in this city by the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company.

She left Bermuda on Sunday, the 3d inst., with the following passengers: Lieuts. Chas. Schroeder, Ottey Bradford, and A. G. Hudgins, of the navy; Major Ben. W. Ficklen, agent of Virginia; and Messrs. George Whitfield, Pat. Butler, Wm. A. Mountcastle, of Richmond; Kane, of Baltimore; Mottete, of Charleston, and Hamilton, agent of the company. She had a cargo of 75 tons, of which about 50 tons were for the State of Virginia, having cost over £2,000.

On Monday and Tuesday the weather was pleasant, but on Wednesday there was a slight rain and no observations could be taken during the day. In the evening about 4 o'clock they got a cast of the lead, which showed 17 fathoms of water. About 6 o'clock the Wilmington pilot took charge of the vessel, saying he intended to steer for Lockwood's Folly. She slightly scraped the beach at Baldhead Inlet about 8½ o'clock, and was then steered along the beach towards Fort Caswell, taking casts of the lead all the way. At 1 o'clock at night the pilot thought they had crossed Wilmington bar and were within a mile of the fort, and anchored for the night, waiting for daylight to cross the "rip" between the bar and the fort.

When daylight came it was discovered that the pilot had mistaken the position, and instead of being one mile from the fort, they were three miles, and between them and it were three blockaders. One of them saw her, and immediately gave chase, the Dare running to the west. After running about an hour she lowered a boat and set off six passengers—Messrs. Whitfield, Butler, Kane, Mountcastle, Mottete, and Lieut. Bradford—who were landed about 45 miles below Wilmington, N. C., and shortly afterwards reached that city. The Dare still continued her course west, and in about an hour discovered the Montgomery and Aries, two of the enemy's propellers, steaming after her. They were sailing in parallel lines, the Aries trying to force the Dare out to sea. The chase continued till 12 o'clock, by which time the Dare had gotten away from the Montgomery but the Aries was gaining on her.

At this time it was found that the density of the water in the boiler was increasing, and that the vessel could not go for two hours longer. It was then determined to beach her. She was steered for the South Carolina coast, about twenty miles distant, and at half-past one o'clock was beached, about six miles to the east of the Pedee. The officers and crew were put ashore in the boats. While they were landing the pursuing vessels opened on the Dare with shot and shell. They then sent four armed boats to the disabled vessel, which, upon arriving, were filled to their utmost capacity with the baggage of the officers and other plunder. As they started to shove off from the wreck two of the boats were swamped and fourteen of the Yankee sailors drowned. The crews of the other two boats then came ashore, and were immediately gobbled up by the Confederate cavalry pickets, who were near the beach. The number of prisoners taken was twenty-four.

The fire of the two blockaders who chased the Dare attracted the attention of a little blockader lying off the mouth of the Pedee, and she ran up and threw incendiary shell into the wreck, and firing her aft. Our own people had already fired her forward, and rendered her boilers useless. It was supposed that much of the cargo of the Dare would be saved, as our cavalry pickets could ride around the vessel at low water. Capt. Skinner remained at the vessel for the purpose of receiving her cargo. His conduct and management of the vessel during the chase is very highly spoken of.

A telegram, received in the city yesterday, says that a large portion of the Dare cargo will be saved.

On Monday morning the Ranger, a blockade running steamer, got ashore near Wilmington, and was destroyed by her crew. She was laden with government stores from Bermuda. While she was burning the enemy tried to board her, but were driven off by the coast guard.

A Yankee gunboat off Wilmington grounded near Lockwood's Folly beach, on Monday morning, and the enemy, not being able to get her off, blew her up. The explosion was heard and felt in Wilmington.

"Conscript all Men—Tax all Property—Suspend Habeas Corpus.—It is a bad sign when, in place of the steady self-possession and calm exercise of wisdom displayed by the Roman Senate after the battle of Cannæ, the recklessness of alarm and the desperation of demagogism show their presence in the Congress of the Confederate States.

Propositions to trample upon the Constitution under which the legislative and executive branches of the Confederate government hold their seats in Richmond—to violate the oaths of office, and, under the plea of necessity, without authority of law, and against State Rights, to place all persons and all property and all liberty under a Central Dictatorship, may be thought by some to be fraught with safety and peace. But it becomes the patriotic, intelligent and unterrified representatives of States and peoples to comprehend the true causes of our danger, and to apply such remedies as the great legislative powers of the country afford. Not a want of power, but a failure to employ the best agents and to use efficiently the powers conferred, has brought us into our present condition of peril. The mismagement of our financial affairs and military resources, with the inefficient execution of important laws, indicate the source of our weakness and the direction where the legislative attention is most needed. Instead of going into wild revolutionary talk, like some that have been uttered, and proposals to accumulate all power in the same hands, Congress may bend its efforts to infusing competency and vigor in the bureaux and departments of the administration, without upsetting our government or overriding laws under the Constitution. Congress has power enough, if it will but use wisdom. The Executive has power enough, if used with energy and wisdom. Anything else is madness."—*Charleston Mercury.*

We regret to learn that the exodus continues from some of the Eastern counties, and that there is not a night but a number of original secessionists make their way through the lines to the enemy. Some of them are even reported as running away from their own negroes to escape the conscribing measures of Congress. We are glad to learn that none but original secessionists have taken the "underground line."—*Raleigh Progress.*

We understand by what would seem to be reliable authority, that a former citizen of this town, who was an "original secessionist," and shouted long and loud for blood before there was a necessity for shedding a drop, has taken the "underground line," and is now doubtless safe in Yankeedom. When the Guilford Grays were ordered to report at Fort Macon, this man should have joined the company, but instead of doing so, he pretended to want to raise a company for the defence of our mountain region; *failing* in this, he devoted his leisure time to speculating, until the conscription law was enacted, when, to shun the war, which he was so anxious to bring about, he took a government contract. The next thing he "takes" will, we suppose, be Lincoln's oath—"only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."—*Greensboro Patriot.*

A WORD ABOUT THE FARMERS.

Mr. Wigfall alluded some days since in the Senate to the contrast between the disposition of the farmers at the beginning of the war and at this time in relation to furnishing supplies to the army and to consumers generally. Two years ago, he said, the people of Orange county, Virginia, furnished the government with ties of supplies to Gen. Beauregard free of charge; now they haggled about the price of a pound of bacon, and would burn their wheat before they would sell it to the government. Mr. Wigfall attributed the change to the fall in value of Confederate money. But this is not the true cause. It is the result of the unjust and oppressive manner in which the farmers of the country have been treated by the government. In the first place, the government issued a currency which to some extent it repudiated, thus reducing its rate of depreciation; in the second place, it enacted the titheing law which operates unequally and imposes much of what is collected to decay and waste; in the third place, the impressment law steps in and take from the farmer what the tithing law has left; in the fourth place, the government officers take what the farmer not to sell any thing which the impressment law has spared, as the government will take what may be left; in the fifth place, exemptions from military service are provided for nearly all classes calling with the exception of that of the farmer; and in the sixth place, the slaves are frequently ordered away to distant points to work on fortifications, and the farmers themselves have been required to lose considerable time in attending musters; and in addition to all this, the prices of labor, iron, agricultural implements and the like are enormous; and when we consider these things, with the further fact that the farmers have to pay at the highest rates for everything which they purchase of the merchants for consumption in their families, we are not surprised when they ask the prices they do for what they have to sell.

Every thing comes from the soil. It is the source of life and wealth to all classes. Yet those who cultivate the soil have enjoyed no exemptions from military service, and the heaviest burdens in all respects have been laid upon them.

The necessaries of life, scarce at this time and rising at enormous prices, will be still scarcer six months hence, and if Confederate money should be the standard then as now, prices will have increased. Thousands of farms in this State of large sizes are now uncultivated, the fences decayed, the ditches filling up, and the fields covered with briars and weeds. The stock of horses, cattle, and sheep has greatly diminished in number and value; a vast amount of labor of both races, white and black, has been lost to the State; the means of improving the lands that may be cultivated, such as foreign manures, composts and the like are not to be had; and suitable implements for breaking up and pulverizing the soil, and preparing it for the crop cannot be obtained, while those on hand are worn out. A supply of corn, and fodder, and bacon is indispensable to the making of the next crop. Men and horses cannot work without strong food. Where is this food to come from? We fear it is not in the country in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. We may, therefore, look for a smaller crop the present year than was realized last year; and if a further drain should be made on our agricultural population to increase the army, we may anticipate the most distressing consequences. We sound the alarm in time—let Congress look to it.—*Standard.*

The Exchange of Prisoners.—Our authorities at Richmond, led by Judah P. Benjamin, refuse to exchange prisoners, man for man, with Butler, and the result is that the Federal government has placed our prisoners in Butler's hands, determined that no changes shall be made through *him* or not at all. The last dates from the North give us the following item on this subject:

The Washington telegrams to the various papers contain the following item. A dispatch to the Baltimore *American* says:

Our government will not permit General Butler to be outlawed by Judah P. Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners, committed solely to him, will be conducted solely in his hands. Secretary Stanton has determined to enlarge his powers and confirm his strategy by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand of them at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely decided on of insisting that all exchanges shall take place through General Butler, and that none shall take place except through him. Jeff. Davis was in favour of recognizing him, as Commissioner Ould had already done. Benjamin, who wrote the proclamation outlawing Butler, effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him on the ground that he was an outlaw. President Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond government, and through this equality of disability, there is no doubt that the exchange will again be re-established."

Heavy Defalcation.—The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 3d, says:

We learn that one of our Confederate Quartermasters has been discovered to be a defaulter in the small sum of $5,000,000. The investigation of his defalcations had not been completed when this little deficit was discovered. It is not improbable that another cipher will finally have to be added to the shortness of his cash accounts. It were policy to say nothing about this, but it is so much talked of on the streets that no advertisement could make it more notorious.

This man was living at the rate of five or ten thousand dollars a day—having carriages at his command—everything that was good in the matter of food—ate, like Dives, of the best that the *poor markets* of this country afford. In short, was *clad in raiment of* gold on his sleeves, and wild ducks and pate *foi gras* on his table; and all this was presumed by innocent people to be derived from the salary of his office, which is equivalent to the purchasing of corn meal and such condiments as *may make it palatable.*

These innocents never presumed to think that two or three thousand dollars of Confederate money are not sufficient for the indulgence of such luxuries.—By some process they argued that the expense was the measure of the means. They said that if a man spend a thousand dollars per diem, he must have an income of that amount, or have acquired money from a rich uncle, or have made a careful manipulation of the Bank of Faro such income as would justify his extravagance. The secret in the case is divulged.—The luxurious gentleman had the run of Mr. Memminger's bank at Richmond. The printing presses there have been kept going for his uses.

Portsmouth and Suffolk.—No wonder the North has an easy time of the war when they have negroes and foreigners to fight it. Butler is enrolling the negroes in his department with great rapidity, and when the organization is completed we may look for the most unparalleled outrages. The Petersburg *Express*, of the 14th, says:

Parties who came up from Ivor last evening brought information direct from Portsmouth and Suffolk. A large negro force is being concentrated at Portsmouth. There are now there about three thousand negro infantry, besides a battalion of mounted men. It is supposed that a raid is contemplated towards the Blackwater.

No Yankees have recently visited Suffolk, but the pickets are still at Jericho Run, two miles below town, and a camp of cavalry is kept up at Bernard's Mill.

A Miss Pinner, daughter of Wright Pinner, of Suffolk, married a Yankee officer last week.